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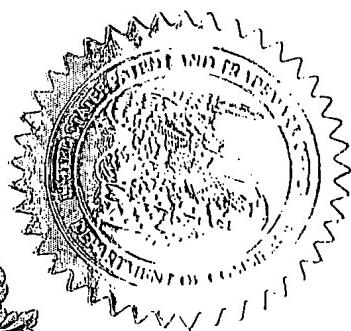
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Transmitted herewith for filing under 37 CFR §1.53(c) is the PROVISIONAL APPLICATION for patent of

INVENTOR(S)		
Given Name (first and middle [if any])	Family Name or Surname	Residence (City and either State or Foreign Country)
Peter	Waldmeier	Ettingen, Switzerland

TITLE OF THE INVENTION (280 characters max)
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

Direct all correspondence to the address associated with Customer No. 001095, which is currently:

Thomas Hoxie
Novartis
Corporate Intellectual Property
One Health Plaza, Building 430
East Hanover, NJ 07936-1080

ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)

Specification (Including Any Claims and Abstract) - 13 pages
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Respectfully submitted,

Thomas R. Savitsky
Attorney for Applicant
Reg. No. 31,661
Tel. No. (662) 778-7909

Date: April 8, 2004

Organic compounds

The present invention relates to novel uses of cyclosporins, and in particular to new pharmaceutical uses of non-immunosuppressive, cyclophilin binding cyclosporins.

Non-immunosuppressive, cyclophilin binding cyclosporins and their use in the treatment and prevention of AIDS and AIDS-related disorders are described in European Patent no. 484281, which includes a general description of the cyclosporin class of compounds, their nomenclature and mode of action. The disclosure of EP 0,484,281 B, in particular the general description referred to above and other parts of the description referred to hereinafter, is included by reference in the teaching of the present application.

Surprisingly, it has now been found that cyclosporins which bind to cyclophilin, but are not immunosuppressive, are useful as neuroprotective agents, e.g. in ischemic brain damage and traumatic brain and spinal cord injury.

A cyclosporin is considered as binding to cyclophilin if it binds to human recombinant cyclophilin at least one fifth as well as does Ciclosporin (also referred to as cyclosporin A) in the competitive ELISA test described by Quesniaux in Eur. J. Immunol. 1987, 17, 1359-1365. In this test, the cyclosporin to be tested is added during the incubation of cyclophilin with coated BSA-Ciclosporin and the concentration required to give a 50% inhibition of the control reaction without competitor is calculated (IC_{50}). The results are expressed as the Binding Ratio (BR), which is the log to the base 10 of the ratio of the IC_{50} of the test compound and the IC_{50} in a like test using Ciclosporin in place of the test cyclosporin. Thus a BR of 1.0 indicates that the test compound binds cyclophilin one factor of ten less well than does Ciclosporin, and a negative value indicates binding stronger than that of Ciclosporin.

The cyclosporins active as neuroprotective agents have a BR lower than 0.7, (since $\log_{10} 5 = 0.7$ approx), preferably equal to or lower than zero.

A cyclosporin is considered to be non-immunosuppressive when it has an activity in the Mixed Lymphocyte Reaction (MLR) of no more than 5%, preferably no more than 2%, that of Ciclosporin. The Mixed Lymphocyte Reaction is described by T. Meo in "Immunological Methods", L. Lefkovits and B. Peris, Eds., Academic Press, N.Y. pp. 227-239 (1979). Spleen

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cells (0.5×10^8) from Balb/c mice (female, 8-10 weeks) are co-incubated for 5 days with 0.5×10^8 irradiated (2000 rads) or mitomycin C treated spleen cells from CBA mice (female, 8-10 weeks). The irradiated allogeneic cells induce a proliferative response in the Balb c spleen cells which can be measured by labelled precursor incorporation into the DNA. Since the stimulator cells are irradiated (or mitomycin C treated) they do not respond to the Balb/c cells with proliferation but do retain their antigenicity. The IC₅₀ found for the test compound in the MLR is compared with that found for Ciclosporin in a parallel experiment.

It has been found that compounds which are judged as non-immunosuppressive in the MLR above are often inactive in an IL-2 Reporter Gene Assay, and thus an IL-2 Reporter Gene Assay may be used, e.g. as a primary screen, for selection of non-immunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporin compounds for use in the invention.

The non-immunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporin compounds which are active as neuroprotective agents, e.g. as inhibitors of neuronal cell death during ischaemia or traumatic brain or spinal cord injury are hereinafter referred to as Active Compounds.

The active compounds are therefore useful in the treatment of any clinical condition involving a component of cerebral anoxia, hypoxia and/or ischaemia, e.g. ischemic damage to grey and white matter, stroke, reperfusion injury, subarachnoid haemorrhage, brain and spinal cord injury/trauma, high intracranial pressure, multi-infarct dementia or vascular dementia, and any surgical procedure potentially associated with cerebral anoxia, hypoxia and/or ischemia (e.g. cardiac bypass, operations on extracerebral vessels).

It is found that many of the Active Compounds have structures differing from that of Ciclosporin specifically at the 4 and/or 5 positions. Other positions at which the structures of the Active Compounds may differ from that of Ciclosporin are positions 6 and 7.

One group of Active Compounds are cyclosporins in which the MeLeu group at position 4 is replaced by a different N-methylated amino acid for example γ -hydroxy-MeLeu, Melle, MeVal, MeThr, MeAla, Me Tyr or MeTyr(O-PO(OH)₂), or Pro. In addition to Melle and MeThr, the allo-forms Mealle and MeaThr may also be used. In the allo-form, the stereochemistry at the β -position has the opposite configuration to that of the natural amino acid, so that the normal form and the allo-form constitute a pair of diastereoisomers.

A further group of Active Compounds is that in which Val at the 5-position is replaced by an N-alkyl-, preferably N-methyl-, amino acid. Preferably the amino acid which is N-alkylated is Val or Leu. Preferably the hydrogen of the imino group of [Val]⁵ is replaced by a non-branched C₁₋₆alkyl group, preferably methyl, ethyl or n-propyl, particularly methyl. The latter preferred group of Active Compounds are all novel.

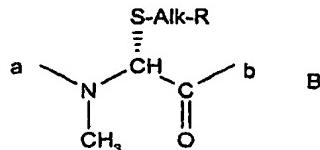
Additionally or alternatively, certain Active Compounds may differ from Ciclosporin at the 1, 2, 3, and/or 6 positions.

A particular class of Active Compounds for use in the present invention are Ciclosporin derivatives of formula A

-MeBrmt-□Abu-B-C-Val-MeLeu-Ala-(D)Ala-MeLeu-MeLeu-MeVal-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 A

wherein B is an amino acid residue of formula B



wherein a denotes the bond to the □Abu residue in position 2;

b denotes the bond to the the residue C in the 4 position;

Alk represents straight or branched chain alkylene containing from 2 to 6 carbon atoms or cycloalkylene containing from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, and

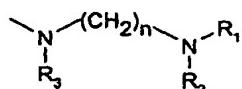
R represents

a carboxy or alkyloxycarbonyl radical;

a radical -NR₁R₂ in which R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, alkyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, phenyl (optionally substituted by halogen, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, amino, alkylamino or dialkylamino) or a benzyl or saturated or unsaturated heterocyclil radical containing 5 or 6 ring atoms and 1 to 3 heteroatoms, or in which R₁and R₂ form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a saturated or unsaturated heterocycle containing 4 to 6 ring atoms and optionally

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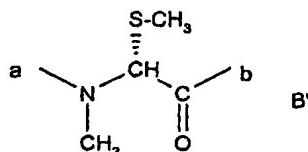
containing a further heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur and optionally substituted by alkyl, phenyl or benzyl;
a radical of formula



wherein R₁ and R₂ are as defined above, R₃ represents hydrogen or an alkyl radical and n is a whole number from 2 to 4,
and wherein alkyl denotes straight or branched chain alkyl containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

C is MeLeu or 4-hydroxy-MeLeu; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

This class of Ciclosporin derivatives is further described in published International patent applications Nos. WO 98/28328, WO 98/28329 and WO 98/28330. A particularly preferred compound of this class is the compound of formula A in which B is the amino acid residue B'



and C is the amino acid residue 4-hydroxy-MeLeu.

A particularly preferred group of Active Compounds is constituted by the compounds of Formula I:

- W - X - R - Y - Z - Q - Ala - (D)Ala - MeLeu - MeLeu - MeVal -
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 |

in which W is MeBmt, dihydro-MeBmt or 8'-hydroxy-MeBmt;
X is αAbu, Val, Thr, Nva or O-methyl threonine (MeOThr);
R is Sar or (D)-MeAla;
Y is MeLeu, γ-hydroxy-MeLeu, MeIle, MeVal, MeThr, MeAla, Me Tyr, MeTyr(O-PO(OH)₂), Mealle or MeaThr, or Pro;

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Z is Val, Leu, N-Alk-Val or N-Alk-Leu

wherein Alk represents Me or Me substituted by

vinyl optionally substituted by

phenyl, or an N S or O heteroaryl containing 6 ring members, or
phenyl optionally substituted by

halogen; and

Q is MeLeu, γ -hydroxy-MeLeu or MeAla and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The groups W,X,Y,Z and Q have, independently, the following preferred significances:

W is preferably W' where W' is MeBmt or dihydro-MeBmt;

X is preferably X' where X' is α Abu or Nva, more preferably X" where X" is α Abu;

Y is preferably Y' where Y' is γ -hydroxy-MeLeu, MeVal, MeThr, MeAla or MeTyr(O-PO(OH)₂);

Z is preferably Z' where Z' is Val or MeVal; and

Q is preferably Q' where Q' is MeLeu;

One especially preferred group of Active Compounds are the compounds of Formula I in which W is W', X is X', Y is Y', Z is Z' and Q is Q'.

Particularly preferred Active Compounds of Formula I are:

- a) [dihydro-MeBmt]¹-[γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-Ciclosporin,
- b) [MeVal]⁴ -Ciclosporin,
- c) [Melle]⁴ -Ciclosporin,
- d) [MeThr]⁴ -Ciclosporin,
- e) [γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴ -Ciclosporin,
- f) [Nva]²-[γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-Ciclosporin,
- g) [γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-[γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁸ -Ciclosporin,
- h) [MeVal]⁵-Ciclosporin,
- i) [MeOThr]²-[(D)MeAla]³-[MeVal]⁵-Ciclosporin,
- j) [8'-hydroxy-MeBmt]¹ -Ciclosporin,
- k) [MeAla]⁶-Ciclosporin,
- l) [DMeAla]³-[MeTyr(OPO(OH)₂)]⁴-Ciclosporin,
- m) [N-Benzyl-Val]⁵-Ciclosporin,
- n) [N-5-Fluoro-Benzyl-Val]⁵-Ciclosporin,

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- o) [N-Allyl-Val]⁵-Ciclosporin,
- p) [N-3-Phenyl-Allyl-Val]⁵-Ciclosporin,
- q) [Pro]⁴-Ciclosporin

Especially preferred Active Compounds are [Melle]⁴-Ciclosporin and [γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-Ciclosporin, most especially [Melle]⁴ -Ciclosporin.

In addition to the compounds of Formula I, preferred Active Compounds include, for example

- r) [γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁹-Ciclosporin.

The Active Compounds may be obtained by methods including:

- 1) Fermentation
- 2) Biotransformation
- 3) Derivatisation
- 4) Partial Synthesis
- 5) Total Synthesis.

These methods are described generally and more specifically in Examples 1 to 10 of EP 0484281 B. This general description and the teaching of these Examples are incorporated by reference in the present application. Example 11 of EP 0484281 B describes measurement of the immunosuppressive and cyclophilin-binding activities of representative Active Compounds relative to Ciclosporin, and the teaching of this examples is also included within the disclosure of the present application.

Thus the invention provides use of a nonimmunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporin in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing ischemic brain damage or traumatic brain or spinal cord injury.

The invention further provides a method for the treatment or the prevention of ischemic brain damage or traumatic brain or spinal cord injury in a patient suffering or at risk of such a disease or condition, comprising administering to said patient an effective amount of an Active Compound of the invention.

The Active Compound may be administered by any conventional route, in particular enterally, e.g. orally, for example in the form of solutions for drinking, tablets or capsules or parenterally, for example in the form of injectible solutions or suspensions. By the intravenous route an indicated daily dosage may be from 1 to 20 mg/kg, preferably from 3 to 10 mg/kg, and by the oral route from 1 to 50 mg/kg, preferably from 10 to 30 mg/kg.

The toxicity of the Active Compounds is believed to be less to that of Ciclosporin. As the Active Compounds are not immunosuppressive, certain side effects of Ciclosporin related to immunosuppression are avoided. Other side effects associated with Ciclosporin, particularly nephrotoxicity and central nervous system toxicity in long term use, are conveniently less than with Ciclosporin.

Preferred galenic formulations for the Active Compounds include those based on microemulsions as described in British Patent Application 2 222 770A, which include topical as well as oral forms; also oral and injectable forms obtained from solid solutions comprising a fatty acid saccharide monoester, e.g. saccharose monolaurate, as described in British Patent Application 2 209 671A. Suitable unit dosage forms for oral administration comprise e.g. from 25 to 200mg Active Compound per dosage.

Formulation Examples A, B, C and D of EP 0484281 B are incorporated herein by reference:

The individual components of these formulations, as well as the methods for their preparation, are fully described in British Patent Application 2 222 770, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The usefulness of the active compounds as neuroprotective agents may be demonstrated in in vivo or in vitro tests, e.g:

1. Spinal cord injury model (*in vivo*)

Adult Lewis rats are injured microsurgically by transecting the dorsal half of the spinal cord bilaterally at the level of the 8th thoracic vertebra. Laminectomy, anesthesia and surgery are described in Schnell and Schwab 1993 (Eur.J. Neurosci. 5: 1156 – 1171).

2. Middle cerebral artery (MCA) occlusion model (*in vivo*)

The active compounds are tested for their ability to reduce ischaemia-induced neuronal damage and ensuing symptoms in the middle cerebral artery (MCA) occlusion model in rats, e.g. at a dosage of 1-30 mg/kg i.p., i.v. and p.o. [cf. A. Tamura et al., J. Cereb. Blood Flow Metabol. 1, 53-60 (1981)), A. Sauter, M. Rudin, Stroke 17, 1228-1234 (1986)].

3. Inhibition of mitochondrial permeability transition in isolated rodent brain-derived mitochondria and prevention of cell death in an in vitro model of ischemic brain damage, e.g. as described in Rytter A. et al, JCBF 23:23-33. In this model active compounds, e.g. [Melle]⁴-Ciclosporin and [γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-Ciclosporin, are inhibitors of calcium-induced mitochondrial swelling under energized and de-energized conditions, comparable to the effects of cyclosporine A. Active compounds ameliorate selective CA1 cell death in organotypic mouse hippocampal slices exposed to 12 minutes of oxygen and glucose deprivation.

The active compounds of the invention can be provided alone, or in combination, or in sequential combination with other agents. For example, the active compounds of the invention can be administered in combination with anti-inflammatory agents such as but not limited to corticosteroids following stroke or spinal cord injury as a means for blocking further neuronal damage and inhibition of axonal regeneration, Neurotrophic factors such as NGF, BDNF or other drugs for neurodegenerative diseases such as Exelon™ or Levodopa. As used herein, two agents are said to be administered in combination when the two agents are administered simultaneously or are administered independently in a fashion such that the agents will act at the same time.

The structure of the active ingredients identified by code nos., generic or trade names may be taken from the actual edition of the standard compendium "The Merck Index" or from databases, e.g. Patents International (e.g. IMS World Publications). The corresponding content thereof is hereby incorporated by reference. Any person skilled in the art is fully enabled to identify the active ingredients and, based on these references, likewise enabled to manufacture and test the pharmaceutical indications and properties in standard test models, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

For the indications mentioned above, the appropriate dosage will, of course, vary depending upon, for example, the particular molecule of the invention to be employed, the mode of administration and the nature and severity of the condition being treated.

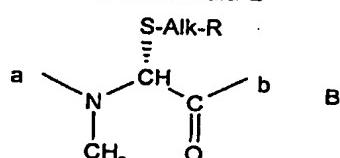
CLAIMS

1. Use of a nonimmunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporin in the manufacture of a medicament for treating or preventing ischemic brain damage or traumatic brain or spinal cord injury.
2. A method for the treatment or the prevention of ischemic brain damage or traumatic brain or spinal cord injury in a patient suffering from or at risk of suffering from such a disease or condition, comprising administering to said patient an effective amount of a nonimmunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporin.
3. A use according to claim 1 or a method according to claim 2 in which the nonimmunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporin is a compound of Formula A

-MeBmt-□Abu-B-C-Val-MeLeu-Ala-(D)Ala-MeLeu-MeLeu-MeVal-

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 A

wherein B is an amino acid residue of formula B



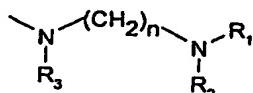
wherein a denotes the bond to the □Abu residue in position 2;
 b denotes the bond to the the residue C in the 4 position;

Alk represents straight or branched chain alkylene containing from 2 to 6 carbon atoms or cycloalkylene containing from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, and

R represents

a carboxy or alkyloxycarbonyl radical;
 a radical -NR₁R₂ in which R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent hydrogen, alkyl, C₂₋₄ alkenyl, C₃₋₆cycloalkyl, phenyl (optionally substituted by halogen, alkoxy, alkoxy carbonyl, amino, alkylamino or dialkylamino) or a benzyl or saturated or unsaturated heterocyclyl radical containing 5 or 6 ring atoms and 1 to 3 heteroatoms, or in which R₁and R₂

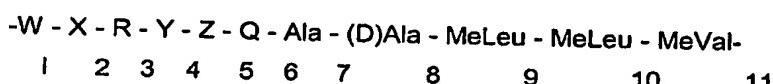
form together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached a saturated or unsaturated heterocycle containing 4 to 6 ring atoms and optionally containing a further heteroatom selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur and optionally substituted by alkyl, phenyl or benzyl; a radical of formula



wherein R₁ and R₂ are as defined above, R₃ represents hydrogen or an alkyl radical and n is a whole number from 2 to 4, and wherein alkyl denotes straight or branched chain alkyl containing from 1 to 4 carbon atoms;

C is MeLeu or 4-hydroxy-MeLeu; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

4. A use according to claim 1 or a method according to claim 2 in which the nonimmunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporin is a compound of Formula I:



in which W is MeBmt, dihydro-MeBmt or 8'-hydroxy-MeBmt;

X is αAbu, Val, Thr, Nva or O-methyl threonine (MeOThr);

R is Sar or (D)-MeAla;

Y is MeLeu, γ-hydroxy-MeLeu, MeIle, MeVal, MeThr, MeAla, Me Tyr, MeTyr(O-PO(OH)₂), MeIle or MeAla, or Pro;

Z is Val, Leu, N-Alk-Val or N-Alk-Leu,

wherein Alk represents Me or Me substituted by

vinyl optionally substituted by

phenyl, or an N S or O heteroaryl containing 6 ring members, or phenyl optionally substituted by

halogen; and

Q is MeLeu, γ-hydroxy-MeLeu or MeAla.

5. A use according to claim 1 or a method according to claim 2 in which the nonimmunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporin is a compound selected from the group comprising:
 - a) [dihydro-MeBmt]¹-[γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-Ciclosporin;
 - b) [MeVal]⁴-Ciclosporin;
 - c) [Melle]⁴-Ciclosporin;
 - d) [MeThr]⁴-Ciclosporin;
 - e) [γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-Ciclosporin;
 - f) [Nva]²-[γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-Ciclosporin;
 - g) [γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-[γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁸-Ciclosporin;
 - h) [MeVal]⁵-Ciclosporin;
 - i) [MeOThr]²-[(D)MeAla]³-[MeVal]⁵-Ciclosporin, or
 - j) [8'-hydroxy-MeBmt]¹-Ciclosporin.
 - m) [N-Benzyl-Val]⁵-Ciclosporin,
 - n) [N-5-Fluoro-Benzyl-Val]⁵-Ciclosporin,
 - o) [N-Allyl-Val]⁵-Ciclosporin,
 - p) [N-3-Phenyl-Allyl-Val]⁵-Ciclosporin,
 - q) [Pro]⁴-Ciclosporin, or
 - r) [γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁸-Ciclosporin.
6. A use according to claim 1 or a method according to claim 2 in which the nonimmunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporin is [Melle]⁴-Ciclosporin or [γ -hydroxy-MeLeu]⁴-Ciclosporin.

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ABSTRACT
ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Non-immunosuppressive, cyclophilin-binding cyclosporins, in particular [Melle]⁴ -Ciclosporin, are useful as neuroprotective agents, e.g. in the prevention or treatment of cerebral ischemia or traumatic brain or spinal cord injury.